BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2013] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

THERE will be Divine Service on the Friday Evenings in Lent, with a Lecture by the Reverend T. CARR, Acting Archdeacon, at the usual hour.

Bombay, 14th February, 1831. [434]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS--- Have for Sale Lithographed Sketches of the famous Race Horse Goblin Grey.

Price 1 Rupee plain.
Price 2 Rupees Colored.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1831. [435]

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

WANTED for H. M. 40th Regt. Bombay Rupees to the amount of £126-3-8 for which Bills will be given on John Lawyer, Esq. Adelphi, London, the Regimental Agents at 30 days sight.

Tenders addressed (Post Paid) to the Paymaster Capt. Moore, Poonah will be received until the 21st of March, 1831. [432]

WANTED.---A few intelligent Lads as Apprentices to a respectable profession. Apply at the Courier Office. [436]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in a few days.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies ---10 "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial. 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.---12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.---Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [438]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office

Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831	5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Policies,	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [439]

For the New Settlement of Swan River, Western Australia.

THE Swan River Packet, of 130 Tons, JAMES MCDERMOTT, Master. For passage apply to Robert Taylor and Co.

15 *February*, 1831 [433]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th February, 1831.

No. 72 of 1831.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the following Corps and Detachments of the Army of this Presidency that were employed on the last Expedition to Arabia under the Command of Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. to bear on their Colors and Appointments the word "Beni Boo Alli" to commemorate the signal defeat of that tribe of Arabs on the 2d of March 1821, viz.

1st Troop Horse Brigade of Artillery.

5th Company 2d Battalion Foot Artillery Bombay European Regiment.

1st Battalion 2d (now the 3d) Regiment Native Infantry.

1st Battalion 7th (now the 13th) Regiment Native Infantry.

Flank Companies 2d Battalion 2d (now the 4th) Regiment Native Infantry.

Do. 1st Battalion 3d (now the 5th) ditto ditto.

Do. 1st Battalion 4th (now the 7th) ditto ditto.

Do. 2d Battalion 9th (now the 18th) ditto ditto.

3d Company Pioneer Battalion.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sect. to Govt.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1831.

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

FIRST RACE.—The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas according to its conditions, Horses carrying 9st. Heats 2 miles.

	st. lb.
Captain Moore's.....G. A. H. Lilliputian	9 0

Walked over.

SECOND RACE.—The Malet Stakes, of £100 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, three miles.

	Age	st.	lb.
Major Moore's....G. A. H. Giovanni	Aged	9	0 1
Mr. Charleston's...G. A. H. Paris	6	8	12 2
Captain Hancock's.B. A. H. Gentleman	5	8	5 dist.

Time, 1 3, 0 59, 1 6, 1 6, 1 1, 1 7½,—6 22½.

Won by a Couple of lengths.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate for the Beaten Horses of the season for Public Plates, Rupees 400 from the Fund, and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, heats two miles, to be weighted by the Stewards.

	Age	st.	lb.
Captain Moore's....C. A. G. Bedouin	0	8	0 1 1
Mr. William's.....B. A. H. Frederick	0	8	0 2 3
Mr. Hay's.....B. A. H. Prince	0	8	0 3 2

Time, 1st Heat, 1 0½, 1 4, 1 2, 1 7,—4 13½
2d Heat, 1 0, 1 6, 1 2, 1 6,—4 14.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	London ...	in March.
Bolton	Clarkson	Do.....	in March.
Morning Star ..	Adlee	London	1 March.
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape ..	
Brunswick.....	Rosindale.....	London. ...	in March.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Cleveland.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1831.

We continue to extract largely from the papers that have been furnished us by the arrival of the Flying Fish.

The London Journals are principally occupied with accounts from various quarters of Germany, relating to the revolutionary conflagration, which it appears is becoming more and more uncontrolable as it spreads through the various sections of that hitherto dormant country. In our columns below will be found, the particulars of the abdication of the King of Saxony, and flight of the Duke of Brunswick, the latter of whom it appears, had met on his arrival in England, with the cool and contemptuous reception, which he so justly merited.

The tranquil state of things in France appears to have been disturbed a little by the formation of societies, founded upon the wildest and most Democratic principals, vigorous measures however have been resorted to for dispersing them, which show both a consciousness of strength and popularity on the part of the Government, that must speedily reproduce tranquility.

In England the King had signified his intention of opening Parliment in person; the Gazette of the 27th of August contains his Majesty's proclamation for convening the new sessions on Tuesday the 26th of October, there to sit "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important matters.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Brigade Major Cotgrave Artillery from Guzerat.
Capt. S. Robson, B. E. Regt from Deesa.
Capt. Robt. Pouget Engrs. from Mahableshwer.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. B. Cooke 19th Regt. N. I. to Europe.
Lieut S. Forster 15th N. I. to do.
Capt. R. Bulkley Staff to Belgaum.
Capt. E. Boscawen H. M. 40th Regt. to *Poonah*.
Lieut. Coddington do. do. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Ahmednuggar on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Captain H. Sandwith 8th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

February 11th Ship Flying Fish, M. H. Gardner Master from Rotterdam, left Holland 14th Oct. 1830.

Passenger.—J. S. Christopher, Supra, Cargo.

DEPARTURES.

13th Barque Prince of Wales, Husson Caudor Naiquedah to Surat.

Do. Ship Upton Castle J. E. Duggan Master to England.

Passengers.—as per Courier of the 12th Feb. 1831.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Douglas, Morning Star, Brunswick, Flying Fish.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Cruttenden, Virginia, Newton, Sumdany, Hamidoo Jamesina.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de Bi Pardo.

PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.

HON COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.

Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 30, Ship Orontes, Captain W. F. Baker, from Calcutta 24th January; do. Brig Virginia, L. Estever, from Chittagong 8th do; 31 Ship William Wilson, A Landale, from Calcutta 24th do.; Feb 2. Bark Jane, W. F. Wilkins, from Coringa 27th, Pondicherry 30th January; do. Schooner Devil, MacCalister, from Trincomalle 26th January.

DEPARTURES.—Jaunary 31st, Brig Johanna, Captain Wm. Cathro, for Malabar Coast and Colombo; February 2, Ship Wellington G. Evans, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—At Madras, on the 26th January, Captain Richard Allan, 41st Regiment Native Infantry, deeply regretted.

At Masulipatam, on the 16th January, Mr. J. W. Wymss, formerly a Draftsman in the Quarter Master General's and Surveyor General's Departments, leaving a Widow and four children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his untimely loss.

CALCUTTA.

Fourth day's drawing of the First Calcutta Lottery took place on 24th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

Nos. 4508 and 3314 Prizes of 8,000 Sa. each.

No. 4928 Prize of 1 600 Sicca Rupees.

No. 915 Prize of 800 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2982 4514 1260 549 3385 4956 2296 2658 2184 984 4886 4014 1164 884 4772 4971 3092 1292 15262 907 and 4188 Prize of 160 Sa. Rs. each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES---At Mynpoorie, on the 12th January, at the house of William Mouckton, Esq., Lieutenant Edward Sunderland, of the Artillery, to Frances, third Daughter of the late Samuel Austen, Esq. of Dublin.

At Ghazeepore on the 19th Jan. by Rev. Robert Ewing, Captain William Payne, 30th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Lamerchand, Daughter M. J. Lamerchand, Esq. of Gazeepore.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 11th January, Mr. H. M. Balthaser, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th January, Mrs. Louisa Robam, of Madras, aged 80 years.

At Calcapore, near Moorshedabad, on the 15th January, Mr. Lazarus Gomes, aged 18 years; much lamented by his relatives and friends.

At Singapoor, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st December, Robert John Cuthbertson, Esq. Deputy Master Attendant, aged 36 years.

We regret to learn from a Batavia letter of the 12th November, that a report had reached Batavia of the death of Hugh Syme, Esq. late of this Settlement. A letter had been received from C. R. Reid, Esq dated at St. Helena, which mentioned that Mr. Syme died off the Cape, of dysentery. —*Sing. Chro. Dec.* 2d.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

January 24. Ship Herculeau, J. P. Battersby, from Liverpool 2d September.

January 26. Bark William, W. Young, from Singapore 13th December.

EUROPE.

"LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY MORNING.

"Mr. Huskisson expired last night at the Vicarage of Eccles, within a few miles of Manchester.

"The following paragraph is extracted from *Gore's Advertiser*; the suggestion it contains has been already very generally acted upon, and numbers of the shops, particularly in the principal streets in the neighbourhood of the Exchange, are closed, and business suspended. The shipping, in the docks have their flags half mast high:—

"'Our townsmen paid a just tribute to the merits of the illustrious dead, when they closed their shops on the announcement of Mr. Cannings's decease. The present melancholy occasion may be considered as one calling for a like memorial of respect; for the individual, now no more, was associated with Liverpool by circumstances and events, that fully entitle his memory to be particularly distinguished by his former constituents.'

"Rumour has already commenced her conjectures as to who will be the new Representative for Liverpool. Several names are mentioned."

The following slight sketch of Mr. Huskisson's political life may not be uninteresting:—

Mr. Huskisson's first essay as a politician appears to have been in Paris, at the time of the French Revolution, where he took an active part; but soon after his return to England he was admitted to the confidence of Mr. Pitt, and his friend Mr. Dundas, to the latter of whom he was private Secretary. By the interest of these gentlemen he was brought into Parliament, and has continued therein, with little intermission, to the day of his death. He first sat for Morpeth, and next for Lord Elliot's borough of Liskeard. 1822 he stood candidate for Dovor, against Mr. Trevanion and Mr. Spencer Smith, and failed. He was next returned for Chichester, by the influence of the Duke of Richmond. He filled many of the secondary offices of State, having been Under-Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and a Member of the Privy Council. In the Treasury, he was occupied in arranging a multitude of official documents, preparing Papers for Parliament, &c. &c. When Mr. Pitt retired, he procured from his Majesty, a Sign Manual, granting to Mr. Huskinson a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum. On the marriage of Mr. Huskinsson, Mr. Dundas procured for him a grant of a pension to his wife of 600*l.*, to take place on his death, or on his retiring from office. 1823, Mr. Huskisson was apppointed President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy, and in 1827, left that situation to become Secretary of State for the Colonies, which he resigned in May 1828, and quitted the Ministry. On Mr. Canning's resigning his seat for Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson was elected for that place, and continued to represent it up to the hour of his death.—*September* 17.

"BRUNSWICK SEPT, 11.

"The Palace in this city burnt for at least, twenty-four hours; even to-day the fire was not wholly extinguished. Only a part of the left wing remains. It was not till the 8th that 3,000 citizens, who were before to have only pikes and sabres, received fire arms in order to assist the military in preserving order.

"This was a salutary measure, for it was the first check to the immense unbridled mob that committed such frightful excesses. The day before yesterday nearly 100 persons of the lowest of the populace, who seemed disposed, in their state of intoxication, to proceed to farther disorders, were arrested. The magazine in the Church of St. Aegidius, and the public Pawn Office were saved.

"The arrival of Prince William yesterday, at the Richmond Palace, caused great joy, because it was expected to put an end to the troubles that we had experienced for some days. The Prince had scarcely alighted from his carriage, when attempts were made to prejudice him against the persons then at the head of the citizens, but this was of short duration. The Prince soon became sensible of the real truth, and a person of distinction was obliged to leave the city and the duchy the same evening. Immediately afterwards the Prince was accompanied through the streets of the city by the General Staff, the Burgher Guard, and an immense crowd of people; care was taken, however, not to pass by the ruins of the Palace. The Prince was every where received with enthusiasm. The city was to have been illimunated in the evening, the Prince declined it.

"To-day the troubles may be considered as ended, though it is thought necessary to continue the measures of precaution that have been adopted.

"As far as it is yet known, eight or nine persons lost their lives in the late riots and about fifty were wounded. But it is certain that only the very refuse of the populace caused the dreadful riots, which will be impressed on the memory of every Brunswicker as a fearful proof of the unbridled licentiousness of the popular fury.

BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 11.

"A Proclamation issued yesterday by Prince William, Duke of Brunswick Oels, says, that as soon as he was informed of the late lamentable events he had hastened hither, with the intention of doing his utmost to restore peace, and, though greatly afflicted at what has passed, he was happy to find that the citizens had already succeeded, in concert with the authorities, in repressing the disorders; that he was deeply sensible of the fidelity and attachment which the inhabitants of Brunswick had at all times manifested to the Ducal family, and which he considered as the pledge of the continuance of tranquillity, and the return of better days, to which he would contribute to the utmost of his power.

"A proclamation from the Ministers, signed Van Bulow and Van Munchausen, returns thanks to those citizens by whose active assistance a vast number of important documents were saved. It states, however, that a vast number of papers deposited in the Record office, belonging to the achieves of the houses of Hanover and Brunswick, had been burnt or dispersed. These papers, though of great public importancce in relation to the history and constitution of the country, can be of no use whatever to private persons; should any of them have got into the hands of any of the inhabitants they are earnestly desired to give them up.—*Cour. Sept.* 22.

We have received Frankfort Papers to the 19th inst. The following are Extracts:

"BERLIN, SEPT. 9.

"The accounts of popular commotions in the Netherlands, of the tumult at Aix-la-Chapelle, and those of the riots at Elberfeld, Hamburg, Cassel, and Leipsic, at first created some uneasiness here, and had an unfavourable effect on the funds. Those apprehensions are, however, now allayed, since we are more convinced, by all the subsequent accounts that those tumults are in fact only excesses of a disorderly populace, and in Germany, at least, rest on no political foundation.

"All the accounts that we receive here from the Rhenish provinces, from private persons as well as official statements, extol the loyal spirit of the inhabitants, and agree that the riots at Aix-la-Chapelle are not to be ascribed to political motives, and were quelled by the citizens

themselves. It has, however, been thought prudent to send a strong body of troops to preserve order in those parts, and to protect the frontiers from the incursions of the bands of unemployed licentious plunderers that now infest Belgium. The motions of these troops at first alarmed the timid, but every body is now convinced of the necessity of this measure, and see in it a proof of the moderation and wisdom of our Government, and confide in its tone of peace and energy,

"LEIPSIC, SEPT. 15.

"The Magistrates of this City have published to-day the following official notice:

"'We, Anthony, by the grace of God, King of Saxony, hereby give notice, that, to relieve the duties of Government which lies on us, and in paternal regard for our subjects, we have, in concert with our beloved brother Maximilian, Duke of Saxony, chosen our dearly beloved nephew, Frederick Augustus, Duke of Saxony, to be joint Regent of our dominions: in consequence, all matters brought before us for decision shall be proposed in his presence, and the resolutions signed by him also. And we, Maximilian, Duke of Saxony, hereby not only declare our assent to the above, but likewise voluntarily renounce, in favour of our dear son Frederick Augustus Duke of Saxony, the right of succession to the Throne of Saxony.

"'Given at Pillnitz, 13th of Sept., 1830.

"'ANTHONY (L. S.)

"'MAXIMILIAN (L. S)

"'GOTTLOB ADOLPH ERNST and JENENDORF.

"'JOHANN ADOLPH VON ZEZSCHWITZ.

"'BERNHARD AUGUST VON LINDENAW.

"'JULIUS TRANGOTT J. VON KONNERITZ.

"We hasten to announce the important news to our dear fellows citizens, and shall have all the public offices illuminated this evening at seven o'clock, as a testimony of cordial interest in this event, not doubting that every inhabitant both of the City and suburb will do the same, and confidently expecting that there is no reason to fear any interruption of the general joy during the illumination."

"PARIS, SEPT. 25, Nine o'Clock at night

"I was passing through the Rue Moutmartre, about two hours since, and there observed a large crowd of persons collected round the entrance of the Riding-house, in which the Society, called "the Friends of the People," holds its sittings. I imagined that the crowd was attracted by a discourse delivered on some subject peculiarly calculated to excite curiosity; for this feeling, rather than any sympathy for the political opinions expressed there, had hitherto led persons to meetings of this Society. I was wrong in my conjecture. A detachment of the National Guard, commanded by a Captain, had just fulfilled his mission to disperse this assembly, the legality of which is at least doubtful, and whose existence has given rise to the most serious uneasiness. It appears that this Captain entered alone into the Riding-house—that he addressed the President and invited him to dissolve the sitting, and after some questions exchanged on both sides, with civility, the sitting was adjourned. Immediately clamours took place at the door; some blamed the measure, and exclaimed against violence. The greatest part of the public, however, approved of the dispersion. Numerous groups now formed. The passages of the adjoining streets were filled with rows of National Guards, whilst strong patrols of this same guard dispersed the crowd in every direction, politely urging the citizens to respect public order, to enter their houses, or to remove themselves from that place.

"I listened to the discourses of 'The Friends of the people,' they cried out against, what they called, this act of tyranny; they complained of it as a violation of the rights which they had fought for and won in the last revolution, and saw in this measure of power, nothing but a continuation of the reign of Charles X. They were in answer told 'Your existence is illegal, the laws do not permit numerous assemblages, periodical, and for a political object. Your mission has not been given to you by any person but yourselves; you are not any power belonging to the State, and you arrogate public authority; no body, no class of society has confided its interests to you, and your attitude inspires public uneasiness, raises an apprehension of disturbances, and thus renders them imminent; your discourses are violent, they tend to disorder, and when all are fervently wishing for repose, you alone prolong agitation.'

"Two or three members of this Society went to dress in their uniform of National Guards, and harangued, with a loud voice, in the midst of the groups, but without effect. The numerous detachments of this truly patriotic corps have continued to patrol and perform their duty. All the shops, to a great extent, in Rue Montmartre and the adjoining streets are closed. With the exception of firing of cannon and barricadoes, we might almost fancy ourselves in the three days.

"I know some of the influential members of this society; they are well educated young men, of mild and polished manners, all whose motives are of the best description when engaged on ordinary subjects, but their language assumes a frightful energy when they discuss politics. Thus the idea of knocking off heads by hundreds and thousands does not in any wise retard the prosecution of their theories; they pronounce with a naiveté, which petrifies those who argue with them, the praise of the most sanguinary authors of the first Revolution, and take it as a subject for their imitation, and yet they are surprised when people fear the contagion of their fanatical declamation.

"TEN O'CLOCK,

"I have returned, after traversing the places of which I have before spoken. It appears that the Government had not given an order for the dispersion of the Society. The meeting had been more numerous than usual; there had been much difference of opinion among the members, and disturbance was apprehended, when some persons hastened to call in the National Guard.

"All is now perfectly tranquil. There is but one group. People are discussing the question in the Cafes, and they approve of the measure that has been taken."

The following interesting account of the late proceedings at Hesse-Cassel appears in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, which arrived this morning:

"CASSEL, SEPT. 16.

"The loyal Hessians, equally attached to their country and to the family of their Princes, had long wished to see the ancient institutions of the Estates revived in the Electorate, as in other countries of Germany. Soon after the return of the Elector from Carlsbad, (the 12th instant), a petition addressed to the Elector, soliciting him to convoke the Estates, was circulated, and by Tuesday the 14th, was signed by many thousand citizens of the capital. On the morning of that day several hundreds of them, with this document in their hands, went to the Town Hall, and asked of the Burgomaster, M. Scomburg, that all the Magistrates should go to Wilhelmshope, to lay before his Highness the wishes of the people. Accordingly, in the afternoon, a deputation went in three carriages to Wilhelmshope. The Elector declined receiving them, on the ground that he was still too fatigued after his journey, but promised to give them audience the next day, in the Palace at Cassel. The deputies, on their return, signified to the citizens, who were assembled in arms in the market-place, the result of their mission, and it was resolved to meet the following day in the square before the Palace, to hear the answer to their petition. Great agitation however prevailed, and to prevent any evil consequences, numerous detachments of military, and burghers, patolled the strreets. Late on Tuesday evening, and again on Wednesday morning, a deputation waited on the Minister, declaring that if the wishes which they had to express to their Sovereign were not complied with, they would not answer for the tranquillity of the City, the agitation being so great.

"Count Heesentein, half brother of the Elector, was consulted, and he promised to lay before his Highness the state of affairs. Tuesday night was passed by many of the citizens with great fear. Unpleasant reports were spread, such as that the military had received ball cartridges, &c. Some spoke of a bold resolution of a number of young people to attack the arsenal, and to destroy the houses of some obnoxious individuals. Many, however, were persuaded that the military would not act against the people, as the majority of the officers and soldiers were equally desirous of a change. On the 16th, at day-break, the city was all in motion. Meantime Count Hessenstein had returned from Wilhemshope with the assurance, that the Elector would grant all that was asked.

At nine o'clock the deputation arrived at the Palace. The Electorial Prince walked about in the square, conversed with the citizens, and gave them the best hopes. At half-past nine, the Elector, with one of his Aid-de-Camps, arrived from Wilhemshope. The Prince embraced his father as he alighted from his carriage, and went with him up the steps, where the Ministers, &c., where assembled. In a quarter of an hour the Magistrates, with the Deputies of the citizens, were admitted, and soon afterwards they shewed themselves at the windows waving white handkerchiefs. This was the signal agreed upon, to announce the Elector's assent to their petitions, as black gloves were to have indicated his refusal of them. A long continued huzza, from the countless multitude ensued, till the Elector and the Prince came to the balcony, and were received with shouts of acclamation, which they returned, by saluting the people in the most gracious manner. The Prince returned to his Palace on foot, and was warmly greeted by the multitude, as were also Count Hessenstein and M. Scomburg. The whole city was full of rejoicing, for all had desired a change in the system of Government, and in truth things were come to such an extremity, that nothing could reasonably be done but to yield. On the evening of the 15th the City was illuminated All the military patroles were withdrawn, and their place supplied by the Burgher Guards (cavalry as well as infantry), who, by turns, occupied the Market, and patrolled the streets. Perfect order prevailed the whole night. The Elector and his son went to the Theatre, where they were received with every demonstration of affection and respect. Several hymns in honour of the day were sung, and the band played repeatedly "God save the King." After the play, the Prince rode through the streets, and went to see the Burgher Guards in the Market place, who received him with repeated hurrahs. All patriotic Hessians hope that the events of yesterday will at least lay a foundation for much good But so many ameliorations and reforms are necessary, that it will be difficult to determine where to begin. It is not believed that the Countess of Reichenbach, who accompanied the Elector to Eisenach, will return to Cassel. Public indignation is loudly expressed against some persons, who have hitherto been the most in the confidence of the Sovereign. Not to stop half-way, it is probable they will be shortly removed."—*Cour. Sept*, 28.

"On Sunday the same bloody scene continued in Brussels, and many posts and houses occupied by the military were successively taken. I ought to have previously stated that, excepting Thursday night last, every other night has added to the horrors of the scene, violent fires in the houses occupied by the combatants. Many houses have also been burnt by the populace belonging to individuals against whom they are exasperated.

"On Monday morning early the King's troops evacuated the city, to the great joy of all the inhabitants of every opinion, and the whole population poured out to visit the scene of desolation and bloody strife. The Hotel de Belle-Vue, the Cafe de l'Amitie, and the house formerly occupied by Prince Frederick, are a mass of ruins. The Parks is greatly damaged, many trees shot down, and statues and ornaments shot to shivers, The number of persons who have perished is generally supposed to be upwards of 1000 of the Bourgeois besides 1,400 wounded in various Hospitals and Churches. The loss of the military is not known, as they buried their slain, and took away the wounded.—*Courier Sept.* 30.

The *Politique*, a Liege, Journal, has the following:—"The effective force of the Netherlands army is said to amount to 35,000 or at most 40,000 men. Of this number there are at least 20,000 or 25,000 Belgians, and the Government cannot be mistaken so far as to think that if they commanded the rebels to be fired upon, they would be obeyed by any other than the Dutch soldiers. But supposing that there will be no defection in the army, deducting the garrisons that have to be kept up in the fortresses, what troops, remain disposable to attack Liege, Louvain, and Brussels? There are in Holland several strong towns, which cannot be left without troops. Let us only reckon 6.000 men for these fortresses. Six thousand more required for the defence of Antwerp, and 3,000 for that of Ghent. Ath, Mons, Namus, and Venloo, require at least 9,000 men; Meastrecht alone contains 5,000, Charleroi. Mechlin, Tournay, and the citadel of Liege, near 36,000 men. Supposing that there are no troops in other small towns and forts, here are 36,000 men occupied in guarding important posts. To thin any of these garrisons, when they are already insufficient, would be an imprudent measure, which would put the strong towns into the hands of the citizens. Thus, admitting the effective force undimished by sickness, and defection, and that reliance can be placed on the Belgian soldiers in acting against their fellow-citizens, there remain 4,000 men to reduce Brussels, Liege, and Louvain, and to keep in check the country people.—*Courier, Oct.* 1.

"GHENT, SEPT. 27.

The Duke de Saxe Weimar left this city last night, it is reported, for the camp of Vilvorde. Towards seven o'clock this morning a detachment of Infantry left this place for Wetteren, for the purpose of escorting two vessels laden with 250 barrels of gunpowder destined for this city.

"We learn from Maseyck and Venloo, that great agitation reigns in those cities, and that several engagements have already taken place between the military and the citizens.

"LIEGE, SEPT. 23.

"Information that a considerable detachment of military, composed of Infantry and Artillery, had left Maestricht, and stationed themselves at Oreye (five leagues from Liege on the road to Brussels) was circulated here, and excited a great deal of animation. Towards evening 'Partons pour Oreye?' was heard all over the town. The citizens immediately assembled, and about eight o'clock 1,000 men marched out of the city by the Faubourg de St. Marguerite, with another division left by the Faubourg St. Walburge, directing their route towards Tongres. The first division having arrived before Oreye, summoned the advanced posts to surrender, which they refused; the citizens then fired on them several times, and caused them to retreat in great disorder towards Tongres, leaving behind them a great quantity of arms, baggage, ammunition, &c. &c.; their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable. The citizens had one man killed and three wounded. The Liegoise having thus succeeded in driving back the Dutch troops, returned to the city about eight o'clock in the morning, bringing with them twenty-three prisoners, and carrying in triumph the arms, uniforms, and shakos which they had captured; they also took several horses.

"The second division returned about the same time, without having been able to meet with the military."

The German Papers which arrived this morning contain the Turkish accounts of the subjection of the Albanian insurgents. It does not admit the extensive massacre which has been mentioned in other accounts, but it leaves no doubt that the "prudence and firmness" of the Grand Vizier, which are so much commended, consisted in the murder of the unfortunate men who had been lured into his toils. The following are extracts:—

"CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 25.

"The Porte has lately received satisfactory accounts of the suppresion of the troubles in the provinces of Kangani, Anjora, Kastamuni, and Tossia, in Asia, and of the subjection of the Albanian insurgents. The Grand Vizier, who directed in person the expedition against Albania, must have acted with great prudence and firmness, having induced part of the Albanian chiefs to submit by an amicable agreement, and compelled the others by arms. The happy result is however chiefly to be ascribed to the circumstance that Redschid Pacha has found means to confirm in the interests of the Porte the Pacha of Scutari, on whose aid the rebels placed great reliance.

"Accounts from Salonichi of the 12th instant say, that Mustapha himself went to have an interview with the Grand Vizier at Monastier, but it was more likely one of his relatives. The same accounts say that the famous Albanian Chief, Chaban Cheza, had been made prisoner and sent to Monastier, and there beheaded with twelve of his adherents. In the notice published by the Porte, of the execution of the rebels, only VELI BEY and ASLAND BEY are named.

"The Sultan, who went on the 14th inst to Halki, one of the Prince's Islands, where the Kaimahan had entertainments of fire works, returned on the 19th to his country seat a Terapia. A great camp is now forming in the plain of San Stefano, where a corps of 8,000 or 10,000 men are to commence on the 28th inst.

"Accounts from Varna say, that the Russians are continuing to demolish the fortifications; several mines were sprung on the 11th inst.—*Courier, October* 2.

"'GUIZOT."

"The *Swabian Mercury* says—Commercial letters from St. Petersburgh, received by express at Warsaw, announce that the French Envoy sent to that capital, had been received by the Emperor, to present letters, notifying the accession of King Louis Philip.

"We learn from Naples that the King of the Two Sicilies has recognised the Government of King Philip I. M. de Montesquieu, who was sent thither as the special envoy with letters of notification, was to leave Naples on the 21st ult. for Rome, on a similar mission to the Pope.

"Count Mole, Minister for Foreign Affairs, received on Thursday evening the Diplomatic Body for the first time. The Ambassadors of England and the United States, the Minister of the King of Wirtemberg, and a Minister from one of the Saxon Houses, were present. The Marquis de la Moussaye, late Minister of France to the Court of the Netherlands, was remarked among the company. M. Grouchy, private secretary of Count Mole, is on the point of setting out for Madrid as Charge d'Affaires ad interim, the Ambassador of Charles X, as well as all the French Legation at Madrid having resigned.

"It is said that the Prince of Castelcicala has been appointed Neapolitan Ambassador at Madrid.

"We have already mentioned that the barracks in the rue Neuve du Luxembourg, formerly occupied by the Cent-Suisses, were appropriated to the artillery of the National Guards. It becoming necessary to mount gunners, belonging to the six pieces, drew lots, and the duty fell on the battery No. I, to which the Duke of Orleans is attached. The Prince entered the guard-house in a private's uniform. The corporal having called Ferdinand Philippe d'Orleans, the Prince answered present, took his musketoon, and performed the duty of sentinel for an hour.

"A letter from Rome, received this morning, announces that M. de Montesquieu, the French Envoy, charged to notify the accession of Louis Philip, has been graciously received by the Pope. A diplomatic answer is to be given to the notification of the French Government.

"The French General Kentzinger arrived at Vienna on the 21st ult., charged with a mission by Charles X. to solicit of the Emperor, permission to choose a residence in the Austrian States.

"M. Gando, a Member of the Provisional Government of Brussels, arrived yesterday morning at Paris. He is said to have been sent on a mission.

"We learn from Frankfort, that the Germanic Diet has lately taken into consideration the commotions that have arisen in several towns of Germany, and especially in that of Brunswick. The Diet threatens to employ at Brunswick the military interference of the Confederation, in support of the rights of the legitimate Sovereign, if these rights should be found to be compromised. The Diet is deliberating on new measures for the restriction of the press.

"We learn from Cassel that the Hereditary Prince, having expressed a desire to go to Hanau, the people manifested so much anxiety respecting his departure from Cassel, that he was induced to forego his intention. Apprehensions, it is said, were entertained, that during the absence of the Prince the Elector would have recourse to violent measures."—*Courier, Oct.* 4.

"HAMBURGH, SEPT. 25.

"We hear from Stockholm that the Prince of the Moskwa has had an audience of the King, and delivered the letter from the King of the French.

"According to authentic accounts, General Athalin had his audience of the Emperor of Russia, on the 14th instant, and since then a second. A day was fixed, on which he was to accompany his Majesty to the military colonies.

We have received the Hamburg Papers of the 1st instant. They announced fresh disturbances in different parts of Germany, but they were not of great importance. The Duke of Brunswick has withdrawn entirely from the Duchy, which he governed so badly, and has been succeeded by Duke William, who is a favourite with the people. The ex-Sovereign appears to have had hopes of assistance from the King of England, in which he has been disappointed. He is [illegible] against some

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of the London Newspapers. The following are extracts:—

"STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 21.

"The tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the 17th on the Hotel of the French Legation.

"It appears that the reason why the Prince of the Moskwa, who has been here above a week, has not yet had an audience of his Majesty, is, that he had not received his formal discharge from the service of our King as Lieutenant in the first regiment of Artillery (for these two years.) This discharge was only made out yesterday. The public, therefore, had the less reason to wonder that the flag which was hoisted on the 17th was taken down on the 18th, and has not since been hoisted, as he was in fact here only in the character of courier. It is perfectly well known however, that the King has, personally, great regard for him.

"Passages from the letter of the Emperor Nicholas to King Louis Philip, in reply to his notification of his accession to the throne, are in circulation here, the purport of which is as friendly towards the new King, as satisfactory and flattering to the French nation, which has caused great pleasure here.

"We learn that the Prince of the Moskwa leaves us to-morrow.

"BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 28.

"News has been received here, which has given general satisfaction, that the Duke, in consequence of the manner in which he has been received by the King of England, has renounced the future goverment of this country; and it is probable that Duke William, who is so generally beloved, will be proclaimed to morrow in his room.

"SEPT. 29.

"A proclamation has just been issued by Prince William, Duke of Brunswick Oels, announcing. that he has for the present taken on himself the government of this Duchy.

"DRESDEN, SEPT. 22.

"The answers given to the points embraced in the petition of the citizens are now published by the commission appointed to maintain public tranquillity, of which Prince John is President. These answers are such as to show the citizens that the Commission and the Council have done their utmost to meet ther wishes.

"BERLIN, SEPT. 29.

"The King has appointed his brother, Prince William, Governor-General of the Provinces, of the Lower Rhine, and Westphalia.

"Mr. Chard, the British Ambassador, is arrived from London. Baron Alexander Von Humboldt is gone to Paris.

"WARSAW, SEPT. 20.

"The recognition of King Louis Philip by the Russian Cabinet has now taken place. The orders lately issued respecting French travellers in Russia and Poland are revoked. and all Frenchmen may, as usual, pass the Russian frontiers, when their papers are in order, without obstacle. It is said Prince Constantine is going on a short visit to St. Petersburgh, and some changes in the higher departments of the Russian Ministry are spoken of.

"Prince Paul of Wirtemburg is represented to have accepted the vacant throne of Greece, but only on condition of an additional grant of territory. The Turk, it is true, will have to give his consent, and some of the Great Powers of Europe have a few urgent calls on their attention just now, so that the Prince may continue some time longer a gentleman of great expectation.—*Courier October 5.*

"FROM THURINGIA, SEPT. 24

"We are sorry to learn that, notwithstanding the sending of a Government Commission, no tranquillity is yet to be expected at Jena. The well-disposed citizens, the Members of the University, and the Students, have, however, quickly formed themselves into a Burgher Guard, in order to oppose to the utmost, any such excesses as lately occured in Chemnitz and Altenburg. In case more vigorours measures should become necessary, but which the Government of Wiemar will not employ unless it is compelled to do so, a considerable military force is collected and quartered in Wiemar and its environs.

"Excesses have taken place also at Sulza, where two officers of police, who were obnoxious to the people, were personally insulted, and a riot ensued. Commissioners have been sent to that place also.

"If, under such circumstances, fears were entertained for Wiemar itself, this may be excused, from the fact that it has been ascertained that the otherwise so loyal subjets of the Duchy of Wiemar, as well as those of the neighbouring States, have been misled and deceived by the emissaries of a faction. A letter which the Municipal Council of the City of Wiemar has caused to be circulated, and which was written by Baron Von Seckendorf, at Reichenbah, Voigland, to a person high in office at Wiemar, gives to all the well-disposed inhabitants of Saxony, Thuringia, and indeed of all Germany, the clearest indications respecting that wicked association which is at work in the dark to produce annarchy, the traces of which were first discovered at Altenburg, and its horrible plans detected. The citizens of Altenburg have found means to seize, by a stratagem, three of the ringleaders in the troubles in that city. They were conveyed to the fortress of Leuchtenberg, near Kahea. A detachment of Prussian soldiers, a company of the 24th regiment, coming from Erfurt, fetched them away in the night of the 21st. It is said that one individual is a member of the society above alluded to, and belongs to a distinguished family in Prussia. A basket-maker, who was the most alarming among the rioters at Altenburg, surnamed, from his Herculean stature, the "Masuniello of Altenburg,' is one of the persons arrested.—*Courier, October 6.*

(From the Messager des Chambers, dated Thursday.)

BRUSSELS, OCT. 4.

"The Bureaux of the Provisional Government will, from this day, be transferred to the Palace of the States-General.

"*Journal du Commerce* of the Pays Bas of Oct. 2, which is published at Antwerp, says:—'The First Chamber of the States-General adopted in its sitting of the 30th of September, by a majority of 31 against 7, the resolution of the Second Chamber, upon the subject of the demands of the Royal Message.'

"An Address, signed by 40 persons, most of them Deputies of the Southern Provinces, to the States General, has been sent to the King. The object of this address is said to be, that his Majesty will send one of his august sons to a meeting of the most influential persons of the Southern Provinces, to be held at Brussels, in order to consult upon the means of putting an end to the present state of things, and to regulate the manner in which the Southern Provinces shall henceforward be governed.

"The persons who signed the Address also express a desire that his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange shall be appointed Lieutenant-General of the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom.

"Though several Members of the States General have quitted the Hague, the Second Chamber will soon receive a project of law relative to finance.

"The corps of General C[illegible] Heilegers was not able to form a junction w[illegible] that of Prince Frederick.

"The division of Grenadiers entered Antwerp last night.

"Prince Frederick has returned with the *Quartier General.*

"The corps which was on the environs of Malines, appears to have made a retrograde movement last night.

"There is some talk of the formation of a line of operation from Antwerp to Maestricht.

BRUGES, OCT. 2.

"Yesterday M. AD. BARTELS made his solemn entry within[illegible] At half-past six o'clock in the ev[illegible] Committee of Public Safety, [illegible] bands of music, and followed by several detachments of the civic guard, proceeded a quarter of a league beyoud the gates of the City to compliment this noble and illustrious exile. M. Bartels, after receiving the congratulations of his compatriots, and expressing his lively gratitude to them, made his entry on foot in the midst of an innumerable mass of people, who filled the air with prolonged cries of '*Vive Bartels! Vive la Belgique! Vive la Liberte!*'

"The principal streets were illuminated, and the general enthusiasm was not in the slightest degree disturbed.

We are able, yesterday, in a second Edition of the *Courier*, to give exclusively, the following important Proclamation which was by the Prince of Orange at Antwerp, on the 5th instant:

"PROCLAMATIOM.

"WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, to the Inhabitants of the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom—

"Being charged provisionally by the King our august father, with the Government of the Southern Provinces, we arrive again in the midst of you with the hope of being able to contribute to the establishment of order and the happines of the country.

"Our heart bleeds at the evils which you have suffered; may we, seconded by the efforts of all good citizens, prevent the calamities which may still threaten you.

"In quitting you we conveyed to the feet of the Throne the wishes expressed by many of you for a seperation between the two parts of the Kingdom, remaining, however, under the same sceptre. This wish has been granted.

"But before the mode and conditions of this great measure can be determined in the constitutional forms, attended with inevitable delays, already his Majesty grants provisionally to the Southern Provisions a distinct administration, composed entirely of Belgians of which I am the chief.—The affairs of this Administration will be carried on with public bodies, and individuals, in the language that they may choose.

"All places dependent upon this Government will be given to the inhabitants of the provinces which compose it. The greatest liberty will be left with respect to the instruction of youth and other ameliorations will be made in accordance with the wish of the nation and the wants of the times. Fellow countrymen, all that we ask from you, in order to realise these hopes is, to unite your efforts to ours, and we at once guarantee to you, entire oblivion of all political errors, which have preceded this Proclamation.

"The better to attain the end that we propose we invoke all information and will adopt all useful advice. We will surround ourselves with several notable inhabitants distinguished by their patriotism. Let all who are animated by the same sentiment approach us with confidence.

"Belgians, it is by such means that we hope to save, with you, this fine country, that is so dear to you.

"Given at Antwerp, the 5th of October, 1830.
(Signed) "WILLIAM, Prince of Orange."

This must, we think, be considered in every way an important document, as it is calculated to detach the reflecting part of the Belgian population from the violent men, whose counsels, if followed up, would perpetuate the evils of civil war, and to convince the nation at large that every concession which it solicited will be granted, *Cour. Oct. 9.*

CHAMBER OF PEERS, OCT. 5.

The Duke de Broglio presented the following Law Project:—

"Art. 1. Any attack by one of the means set forth in the 1st. Article of the law of May 17, 1819, against the Royal dignity, the order of succession to the Throne, or the rights which the King derives from the wish of the French nation, expressed in the Declaration of August 7, 1830, and the Constitutional Charter, the inviolability of his person, the rights and authority of the Chambers, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, not under three months, and not above five years, and a fine of from 300f, to 10,000f.

"Art. 2. The 2d. Article of the Law of March 25, 1822, is, and remains, repealed.

"The Law was ordered to be printed.

"The Order of the day was the discussion of the Law Project relative to the annual vote of the contigent of the army, the result of which was, that the articles of the Law were severally put and adopted, after which the whole Law Project was carried by a majority of 101 against 1.—Adjourned."

[In the Chamber of Deputies the President said that he had received a Message from the Chamber of Peers, transmitting the Decree pronounced by it on Monday, relative to the impeachment. The Decree was referred to M. Berenger, President of the Commission of Impeachment.]

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, OCT. 6.

"Baron Louis, Minister of the Finnance, spoke as follows, in the name of the Government—"Gentlemen, we come forward to lay before you a law of the utmost importance,- a law relative to the *contributions indirects*, France is a fine and rich country; but the true key of prosperity is to know how to apply those, sources of her riches. This knowledge was always difficult, and now more than ever. The progress of society is slow; the principles of that progress and perfection may be laid in the course of a few hours, but to put them in [illegible] an affair of many years. The [illegible] immediate relief has irreted the [illegible]y, and certain taxes having once become an object of aversion, their total abolition has been required without further examination. Fortunately we are in a country where the public opinion soon returns to reason and good sense; and the citizens will not show themselves more backward in parting with a portion of their fortunes, than lately in offering their lives for the cause of liberty. We must not abolish the taxes called indirect: but henceforward a duty of entrance shall only be established in towns, and parishes, no other duty shall be levied but that of sale, and that equally divided amongst the dealers in wines and spirits. Only thirty millions of francs shall be repuired for the duties of entrance; the duties laid upon common sale in the country parishes, shall not be more than two-thirds of the duties levied during the last three years. Instead of 100 millions of francs, the duties on fermented liquors shall not pass 50 millions of francs. Duties shall be laid on transportations. They shall amount to about 20 millions. The Minister then read a project, consisting of 400 articles, which is too long to copy. As soon as he had finished.

"M. Etienne spoke as follows:—"The project of law which has just been presented was an object of general expectation, and is a matter of deep reflection for the Chamber: and every Member will properly feel how very important it is that, a Commission should be named to prepare the discussion of this question during the prorogation of the Chamber. Gentlemen, the project of law tends to maintain the tranquility of the country, and to put an end to the agitation and the discontent which the enemies of the national cause endeavour to foment. I insist on the bureau assembling to-morrow; but there is another subject to which I wish to call the attention of the chamber. The Government has taken a measure full of wisdom and energy, and we acknowledge its indispensable necessity; but at the very moment when the chamber is going to separate. I should wish that the Minister of Foreign affairs would now come forward with some communication to the chamber concerning the situation of France, and its relation with the foreign powers.'

"M. Mole, the minister of foreign affairs, replied—'Gentlemen, it is with pleasure I take advantage of the present opportunity to make those communications which have been required of me. When a Government is newly established, a long delay ensues before the pre-existing Governments acknowledge it. One would think that they want first to appreciate its rights, but such has not been the line of conduct of Europe towards us; our cause was so just, that the cabinets have hastened to acknowledge our new Government, and every where the letters of Philip the first, have been received in the most cordial manner, and our relations are consolidated as hastily as distance will allow. Europe desires the preservation of peace as sincerely as we do ourselves, and we receive from all Europe repeated assurance of this general wish. The events which have just taken place in Belgium may have given rise to some anxiety, and it was but just that they should become a matter of serious reflection: but all interest, may be conciliated by the adoption of the principle of non interference. No, Gentlemen, the peace shall not be broken, its preservation is the object of the general wish.

"M. Gerard, Minister of War. 'You have heard the words of the Minister of foreign Affairs; my duty is to furnish some explanation, as to the last ordinance relative to the recruitment of the army. These explanations shall be given with no less sincerity than confidence for the present system allows at least every one, both at home and abroad, to know what he may rely upon. You know what was the situation of our army before the late revolution Some of our troops are in Africa, others in the Morea: the Royal Guard has been disbanded, the vacancies must be filled, By the new ordinance the army will be placed on the accustomary footing in time of peace; and we have it in our power to complete the army in case of war. By forming new battalions and squadrons it will become possible to replace a great number of old officers. Two laws concerning the National Guard will complete our means of security and defence. A law of recruitment will be presented, calculated to guarantee the rights and interests of all, and also to atone for the deficiencies of our military code. Our fortresses, their means of defence, and the arsenals have given rise to certain measures of precaution; and we shall not be found unprovided or taken unawares, whatever may be the course of events; but, at the same time, I repeat that France wishes nothing but peace, but does not fear war. If she were forced to war numberless battalions of voluuteers would rise, out of the bosom of the earth itself, as was the case 40 years ago, to defend the country; every arm, every opinion, would unite; but no! France does not wish for war, and we shall not be obliged to prove, as once before, of what we are capable, when we rise in one mass, and when we are called upon to defend our territory and our liberties.

"After this speech, M. Berenger, reporter of the special commission, charged with examining the proposition of M. de Tracy relative to the abolition of the penalty of death, spoke as follows:—

"'The Commission is not at all convinced that the majority of the nation understands the importance of the abolition of the penalty of death: this abolition would necessitate great changes in the penal code, and, perhaps, even the creation of a new one.'

"The Reporter entered into great details concerning the effets of capital punishment applied to political crimes, and grounded his reason on numerous facts of the first revolution.

"The Commission was of opinion that the penalty of death should be suppressed in many circumstances, and concluded for the adjournment of the question.

"The question will be discussed the day after to morrow.

"The former law on Sacrilege was then put to the vote, and rejected.

"The sitting broke up at half past four."

We are happy to state from authority, that the most satisfactory assurances continue to be received by the Ministry from the French Government relative to there intentions, and that the Duke of Wellington has behaved so cordially to Prince Talleyrand since his arrival here, as to have induced the French King to observe last week, in a full company, that Talleyrand was delighted with his reception (*a été charme de son accuiel.*)—*Court Journal.*

PARIS, OCT. 5, Very afflicting news yesterday produced consternation here. M. Vassal, head of the firm of Vassal and Co., Member of the Chamber of Deputies, one of the Governors of the Bank and President of the Tribunal of Commerce---an excellent man, highly esteemed and beloved, has failed to the amount it is estimated, of six millions. M. Colon, the banker has committed suicide. It is also said that M. Larrea, the Portuguese banker, has stopped payment. Commercial affairs are in a disastrous condition, and we approach the winter under very unfavourable suspices. M. Vassal, on quitting home left behind a letter, in which he declares that he will not survive his misfortune. His fate excites much uneasiness.—*Courier, Oct. 9,*

The Duke of Wellington is strongly opposed to an intervention in the affairs of the Netherlands, which might compromise our own tranquaillity, the French Government having declared through Prince Talleyrand, that if the Prussians should occupy the Belgian fortress the French nation would, in all probiblty, compel their Ministers to march an army to the fronters. The probablity is, that Great Britain will not interfere directly in this quarrel but we repeat that up to the present hour nothing has been decided.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

"The extraordinary meeting of your High Mightinesses, which I this day open, is, by the pressure of afflicting events, become an imperative necessity.

"In peace and friendship with all the nations of Europe, the Netherlands saw also the war in the Colonial possessions happily ended. Peacefully it flourished—by order, commerce, and industry. I employed myself with the care of lightenning the burthens of the people, and in the home department gradually in bringing into action the improvements which experience had pointed out—when, suddenly, Brussels, and, following her example, several other places of the Kingdom, burst into rebellion, marked by scenes of conflagration and plunder, of which the description to this assembly would be too afflicting for my heart, for the national feeling, and for humanity.

"In expectation of the co-operation of your High Mightinesses, whose assembling was my first thought without delay, every measure dependent on me was taken to stop the course of

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the evil—to protect the good intentioned from the bad—and to save the Netherlands from civil war.

"To enter into the nature and origin of that which has taken place—to examine with your High Mightinesses its true character, its tendency, and probable consequences—are less the interest of our country at this moment, than to find the means by which the peace and order of the Government and laws, may not only be temporarily renewed, but much more durably fixed.

"But in the midst of the conflict of opinions, the excitation of passion, and the different views and interests which arise, it is a very difficult task, High and Mighty Lords, to reconcile my wishes, for the happiness of all my subjects with the obligations which I have contracted towards all, and which I have consecrated by the obligation of oaths. I invoke then all your wisdom—all your deliberation—all your firmness—in order that, being strengthened by the consent of the Representatives of the Nation, I may take, in concert with them, the measures which the safety of the country requires.

"In more than one quarter, an opinion has been manifested that, to attain this object, it would be desirable to proceed to a revision of the fundamental law, and even to a separation of the Provinces which Treaties, and the Constitution, have united.

"This question, nevertheless, cannot be resolved, except in the forms prescribed by the same fundamental law, which we have solemnly sworn to observe.

"It will be the principal object of the deliberation of your High Mightinesses. I desire that your opinions may be formed, and that they may also be manifested with that calmness and perfect freedom which a question of so much importance requires. For my part, animated above all other sentiments, by a desire to ensure the happiness of the Belgians, whom Providence has confided to my care, I am ready to concur with this Assembly in any measures likely to lead to it.

"This meeting has also for its object to acquaint you, that circumstances imperiously require that the Militia should remain embodied beyond the time during which, by the terms of the fundamental law, it ought to be annually exercised in arms.

"The means of providing for the expences which will result from this measure, and many others arising out of these fatal troubles, will be found for the present in the credit already opened. Its regulation shall be submitted to your deliberations in the next Ordinary Session.

"Noble and Mighty Lords—I rely upon your fidelity and patriotism.

"Exposed before to-day to the tempest of revolution I shall neither forget the courage, the attachment, and the fidelity, which threw off the foreign yoke, re-established the national existence, and placed the sceptre in my hands, nor the valour, which, upon the field of battle, has secured the Throne, and consolidated the independence of the country.

"Though entirely disposed to comply with reasonable desires, I will grant nothing to a spirit of faction, and will never consent to measures which would sacrifice the interests and prosperity of the nation to passion or violence.

"To conciliate, if it be possible, every interest, is the sole wish of my heart.—*The Courier, September* 15.

MINISTERIAL IMPEACHMENT.

(*From the Courier Francois.*)

For the first time since the foundation of a Constitutional Government in France, the Chambers are going to engage in a Ministerial impeachment, and in a solemn trial of Ministers accused of high treason. People recollect, that owing to the most deplorable condescension, the Chamber of Deputies allowed the proposal of M. Labbey de Pompieres against the Villele Ministry to fall to the ground; so that, properly speaking, there is no Parliamentary precedent.

We have already informed our readers, that the Committee appointed by the Chamber to conduct the proceedings, had yesterday heard the work of its reporters. This night the impeached ex-Ministers were removed from Vincennes to the provisional prison, which has been prepared for them in the Luxembourg Palace of the Chamber of Peers.

If we are correctly informed, the report of M. Berenger will embrace all the grounds for Ministerial impeachment, which have existed since the formation of the Polignac Ministry, and consequently the electoral frauds, the controul exercised over the public functionaries, and the Ordinance of the 25th of July, and the history of the bloody days which followed them. Three Commissioners will be named by the Chamber of Deputies to conduct the impeachment in the Chamber of Peers.

The report of M. Benges would thus serve as a basis for the act of impeachment, to be afterwards discussed and adopted by the Chamber; but we believe that to ensure the greatest simplicity in the prosecution the Chamber will give up its right to present an impeachment upon grievance without importance, when compared with the principal head of impeachment—that is to say, the forged ministerial countersign attached to the Ordinances of the 25th of July, and to the act which followed the violation of our constitutional laws.

Unquestionably, more than any other persons, we devote to contempt all those odious machinations by which a Ministry without shame wished to impose its candidates upon France; but to what do these illegal acts amount, when compared with the late crimes of the Ministry? What need is there for stating the proofs of an act of swindling, when the parties accused are liable to an impeachment for high treason and murder? We think, then, that the prosecution will become very complicated, in consequence of that long and useless enumeration of grievances which form no part of the principal crime imputed to the accused. In point of fact, is there any other ground for the impeachment than the countersign attached to the Ordinances of the 25th of July, the placing the capital in a state of siege, and the letter of M. de Polignac to Marmont, for the creation of a military commission, in order to shoot the inhabitants of Paris? The violation of the fundamental law—the suppression of the guarantees of justice—the creation of a sanguinary commission—the grape-shot fired in the streets of Paris—the blood flowing in streams—the dead lying in heaps—these are cruel recollections and terrible reasons for the impeachment.

Let the Committee turn its particular attention to the circumstances, the measures, the concealments, which preceded the publication of the Ordinances, and which prove that every thing was premeditated. Let the slightest details be collected. Let it point out the extraordinary stratagem of sending letters of convocation to the Deputies for the 3d of August, on the very eve of the Ordinances—the secret kept with so much precaution, that the very copies of the Ordinances sent to the *Moniteur* were written in the hands of the Ministers—then the orders given to the troops, the movements of the military—in a word all the odious circumstances which marked those days of glory? These, it appears to us, are the principal grounds on which the impeachment ought to be rested.

The Commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Deputies will conduct, it is said, the impeachment before the Chamber of Peers. This is a form of proceeding borrowed from the Parliamentary precedents of England. On the impeachment of Strafford, as on all impeachments of Ministers, the Commons appointed Commissioners to follow up the prosecutions in the House of Lords. Nothing can be more regular or conformable to the Charter.

The Chamber of Peers is constituted [illegible] Court of Justice to hear the impeach[illegible] are of opinion that, under the [illegible] there is no necessity for a Royal Ordi[illegible]ce to form it into a Court, as happened in two melancholy contingencies, during which the Chamber of Peers were assembled in 1815 and in 1820, to judge of political offences. The initiative belonging now to the two Chambers, and the relations between them being direct, the King can be no longer necessary to their each forming themselves into constituted bodies, with all the attributies recognized by the Constitutional Charter. The discussion will be opened by the reading of the impeachment by the Commissioners. Every thing will be transacted by the Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies and the advocates chosen by the accused to defend them. There will not be any interference, we believe, on the public prosecutor. That might be necessary when no accusation could be brought by a political body; but in this case the Deputies exercise a species of public and preparatory magistracy. A judicial authority would have no object with which to interfere.

The Chamber of Peers, the real Jury, will without doubt, form regulations for the order of the discussion—for the interrogatories of the accused—and especially for the number of voices which are to form the majority, when the case comes to a decision. There are precedents which fix the majority at two thirds; but, in circumstances so imposing, a difficulty of such importance should be settled immediately.

To conclude, every thing makes us believe that the prosecution will take place in October, and that the sittings of the Court of Peers will be open to the public from the 3d to the 5th of that month.—*Courier Sept.* 30.

THE ARMY.

War Office, August 31, 1830.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Thomas Atkinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hodges, who retires; Cornet Sir John Lewis Duntze, Bart., to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Atkinson; Arthur Shirley, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Sir John Duntze—all dated Aug. 31, 1830.

7 h Regiment of Light Dragoons—Annesley Arthur Cotton, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Morgan, who retires, dated Aug. 31, 1830,

16th Light Dragoons—William Webster, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gavin, promoted, dated Oct. 14th, 1829.

2d Regiment of Foot—Clement William Wolseley, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Malcolm, appointed to the Rifle Brigade, dated Aug. 31, 1830.

7th Foot—Captain Lord William Thynne to be Major, by purchase, vice Disney, promoted; Lieutenant Herbert Byng Hall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord William Thynne; Ensign Catesby Paget, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hall—all dated Aug. 31, 1830.

16th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Luxmore to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Donald, promoted; Ensign John Freer Proud to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Luxmore; and Charles C. Adams, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Proud—all dated Aug. 31, 1830.

22d Foot—Lieutenant Henry Cranston Hay, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bayly, who exchanges, dated Aug. 31, 1830.

25th Foot—Major Courtney Chambers to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Walker, who retires; Captain Edward Jonathan Priestly to be Major, by purchase, vice Chambers; Lieutenant Sanderson Ilderton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Priestly; Ensign William M'Donald to be Lieutenant, by purbhase, vice Ilderton; and Skeffington Bristow, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Donald—all dated Aug. 31, 1830.

29th Foot—Captain Henry Oulton, from half pay 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thomas Biggs, who exchanges, dated Aug. 31, 1830.

31st Foot—Ensign Thomas Conyngham Kelly to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wetenhall, promoted; and Richard Boys, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kelly—both dated Aug. 31, 1830.

36th Foot—Brevet Major Robert Noble Crosse to be Major, by purchase, vice Rowley, promoted; Lieutenant Pulteney Murray to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cross; Ensign John Henry Reeve to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray; and William Mauleverer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Reeve—all dated Aug. 31, 1830.

37th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Dyer to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dallas, deceased, dated Aug. 11, 1830; Ensign John William Douglas Hebson to be Lieutenant, vice Dyer, dated Aug. 11, 1830; Gentleman Cadet Francis A. Cook, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Hebson, dated Aug. 31, 1830; and Lieutenant G. B. Whalley to be Adjutant, vice Dyer, promoted, dated Aug. 11, 1830.

44th Foot—Major Charles George Gray, from the half pay, to be Major, vice Mackrell, promoted, dated Aug. 31, 1830.

50th Foot—Captain Hon. Francis Petre, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Joseph Foskett, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Aug. 31, 1830.

52d Foot—Lieutenant James Hay, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice St. John, promoted, dated Aug. 31, 1830.

56th Foot—Ensign Richard Henry Mallison to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Nes[illegible]itt, deceased, dated Aug[illegible]t 12, 1830; Ensign [illegible] Henry [illegible] [illegible] from the 96th Foot, [illegible] Ensign, vice Mallison, dated August 31, 1830.

59th Foot—Brevet Major Francis Fuller to be Major, without purchase, vice Cust, deceased; Lieutenant Henry Hartford to be Captain, vice Fuller; Ensign Richard Barnardiston Yates to be Lieutenant, vice Hartford—all dated August 4, 1830; and Gentleman Cadet Arnold E. Burmeister, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Yates, dated August 31, 1830.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Bayly, from the 22d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hay, who exchanges, dated August 31, 1830.

69th Foot—George Danvers Jenkins, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Paget, promoted in the 7th Foot, dated August 31, 1830.

84th Foot—Ensign Peter Craufurd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bulman, who retires; Edward Godwin Pilsworth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Craufurd—both dated August 31, 1830.

88th Foot—Ensign William Irwin to be Adjutant, vice Woollard, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated August 31, 1830.

93d Foot—Lieutenant Daniel O'Meara to be Captain, without purchase, vice Noleken, promoted, dated August 31, 1830.

95th Foot—Ensign Henry D. Collard to be Adjutant, vice Simpson, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated August 31, 1830.

96th Foot—Gentleman Cadet John Lee, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Barclay, appointed to the 56th Foot, dated August 31, 1830.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Vere Webb, without purchase, vice Arther Richard Wellesley, deceased, dated Aug. 19, 1830; and Lieutenant Henry Ferdinand Beckwith, by purchase, vice Ferguson, promoted, dated Aug. 31, 1830—to be Captains. Second Lieutenant James Martin, without purchase, vice Webb, dated Aug. 19, 1830; and Second Lieutenant John Buckner, by purchase, vice Beckwith, dated Aug. 31, 1830 to be First Lieutenants. Ensign George P. Malcolm, from the 2d Foot, vice Martin, dated Aug. 31, 1830 to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase.

War Office, September 3, 1830.

92 Foot—Quarter-Master Henry Jones from half pay 80th Foot, to be Quarter, Master vice John Bates, who retires, receiving a commuted allowance for his commisson. Dated September 3, 1830.

War Office, September 10, 1830.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain William Osborne, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Hon. Richard Watson, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

10th Regiment of Foot, Ensign and Adjutant Edward Shanley to have the rank of Lieutenant, dated Sept. 10. 1830.

11th Foot, Captain George Pinckney, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Anthony Bolton, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

21st Foot, Lieutenant Charles O'Hara Booth to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord William Paulet, promoted; Second Lieutenant Herper Brade to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Booth; and Henry Wemyss, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brade—all dated Sept. 10, 1830.

22d Foot, Captain John M'Pherson, from half pay 5th Foot, to be Captain vice Killikelly, whose appointment has not taken place, dated Sept. 1830.

27th Foot, Captain William Ainsick, from the half pay, to be Captain, vice Morgan Galbraith, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

29th Foot, Lieutenant William Henry Shippard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Oulton, who retires; Ensign William Gamwell Alves to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shippard; and Edward Henry Moore Kelly, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Alves—all dated Sept. 10, 1830.

31st foot, Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Roupell Colleton, Bart. from the half pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Daly, whose appointment has not taken place, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

32d Foot—Major Charles Knight to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Moffatt, who retires, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

33d Foot—Captain William Henry Grote to be Major, by purchase, vice Lnight; Kieutenant George Benjamin Tathwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Grote; Ensign Thomas Jacob Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tathwell; and Thomas Samuel Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Smith—all dated Sept. 10, 1830.

36th Foot—Captain William Killikelly, from the half pay of the 6th West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Matthew Robert Grey, who exchanges, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

40th Foot—Lieutenant James Stopford to be Captain, by purchase, vice Montagu, who retires; Ensign Thomas Rawlings to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stopford; and Fredrick William Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rawlings—all dated Sept. 10, 1830.

42d Foot—John Cameron Macpherson Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dundas, appointed to the Coldstream Foot Guards, dated Sept. 19, 1830.

50th Foot—Brevet Major Henry Shum, from half pay 26th Foot, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Petre, appointed to the 60th Foot, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

60th Foot—Captain Honourable Francis Petre, from the 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Campbell, who retires on half pay 26th Foot, receiving the difference, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

68th Foot—Major Nathaniel Gledstanes, from the half pay, to be Major, vice Reed, promoted, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

74th Foot—Lieutenant John Earl of Portarlington, from the half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Abraham Atkinson who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated Sept. 18, 1830.

84th Foot—Lieutenant Caarles Adair to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sweeny, who retires, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

87th Foot—Lieutenant Acheson Thompson to be Adjutant, vice Greaves, who resigns the Adjutancy only, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

Rifle Brigade—Andrew James Fraser, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Buckner, promoted, dated Sept. 10, 1830.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY

FOR SEPTEMBER.

Colonel Phillips, Pembroke Militia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stables, h. p. unatt.

Captains—Brehant, 26 F. on passage from Madras; Fitzherbert, h. p. 50 F.; Coyney, h. p 63 F.; Quicke, h. p. unatt. Bath; J. G Campbell, do. Madeira; Ker h. p. Queen's American Rangers, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Lieutenants—Farwell, 46 F. India; Mackenzie, 35 F, Ceylon; Salter, late 5 Vet. Bn. Atwrith, Wiltshire; Murray, h. p. 21 F.; Duncombe, h. p. 52 F.: Mackenzie, h. p. 73 F.

Second Lieutenants and Ensigns—M. Maclean, Ceylon Rifle Regt., Colombo; M'Intosh h. p. New South Wales Vet. Com. Sidney.

Paymasters—Fulton, 7th Dragoons. Dublin; Brock, 49th F.; Heartzoak, 91 F.

Quarters-Master—Edwards, h. p. Bourbon Regt; Greville, h. p. W. I. Regt., Carragmine, County Dublin.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Hampshire Telegraph.*)

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 11.

His Majesty's ship Galatea, 42. Captain Napier, C. B., arrived yesterday, in 14 days from Lisbon, to which place she had been dispatched with instructions for the British Consul to demand the restoration of four English ships, improperly seized off Terceira by the Portuguese squadron. The schooner St. Helena was the first given up. She left the Tagus for England three days before the Galatea. The vessels Velocity, Margaret, and another, were then restored, and supplied with anchors, cables, and stores from the Lisbon Arsenal. The crew of the Galatea rigged and prepared them for sea. Some excuse was however made, with respect to delivering of their papers; but it was not of such a nature as to impress the Consult with the persuasion that he could not, unassisted by the presence of the Galatea, overcome it. He consequently sent the Galatea home. The cargoes of the vessels, we learn, were untouched. The Captain commanding the squadron which detained them, has not only been dismissed from his ship and the service, but rendered incapable of serving again. There are still twoo corvetts cruising off Terceira.

Deal. Sept. 20.—Arrived and sailed for the River, the Lady Nugent, from Bengal.

Margate, Sept. 20—Arrived the Diamond Read, Bengal.

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